NILLIAM W. HOLDEN. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE STANDARD. The terms of the Standard are as follows: Semi-Weekly, six months.

Weekly paper, six months. Advertisements inserted at three dollars per square of ten tines or less, for first insertion, and one dollar for each subsequent insertion. The very large circulation of the Standard renders it a valuable medium for advertising. Money sent by Express at our risk.

RALEIGH: WEDNESDAY, AUG. 24, 1864.

We give elsewhere to-day all the war news we have received up to the time of going to press.

It will be seen that a heavy battle took place on Friday near Petersburg, on the Wilmington and Weldon Road, and that our forces succeeded in driving the federals from their position. Many prisoners were captured by our forces. The Petersburg Express of Saturday was of the opinion that the battle would be renewed that day, and that the enemy would be disastrously defeated and driven from the Road. Our troops fought on Friday with their accustomed spirit, and won new laurels

We regret to hear that Gen. Clingman was severely wounded in the engagement.

Dennis Heartt.-No prefix or suffix is needed to give respectability or weight to the name of DEN NIS HEARTT. This venerable father of the press was in this City a few days since, and called to see us as he always does when in Raleigh. He is still in good health, a model to younger men of industrious and laborious devotion to business. We wish him yet many years of life and usefulness to his family and his country.

"Very like a Whale."

The Conservative is endeavoring to produce the impression that the whole vote cast for Governor is 75,000, and that Gov. Vance's majority is 50,000. The truth is the whole vote cast is not more than 65,000, and Gov. Vance's majority will not reach 40,000. We mean, of course, his apparent majority, for no intelligent citizen who is acquainted with the facts, regards the election as having been held in accordance with law. So far as the contest for Governor is concerned, as a general rule there was no election at all.

But the Court Journal has orders to make out an immense majority, and goes to work accordingly. The larger the majority, whether false or fair, or imaginary or real, the greater the satisfaction which the Editor will give to his employers, and especially to his chief employer. There have been courtiers in all ages, and Polonius, Lord Chamberlain to the King of Denmark, is reproduced even in countries which have republican forms, whenever the occasion calls for him.

almost in shape of a camel? Polinius-By the mass, and 'tis like a camel, in-

Hamlet .- Methinks, it is like a weasel. Polonius .- It is backed like a weasel. Hamlet .- Or, like a whale? Polonius .- Very like a whale."

Decision in Ogden's Case.-Judge Halyburton rendered his decision yesterday in the case of Mr. R. D. Ogden, the manager of the Richmond Theatre, who, through his counsel, made an application under a writ of hubeas corpus for exemption from the Confederate service on the ground of being an English subject and an undomiciled foreigner. His decision was adverse to the petitioner, and places him immediately into the military service.

It will be recollected that Judge Halyburton decided this case the same way on Thursday last, but upon Mr. Lyons, counsel for Mr. Ogden, calling his attention to the fact, that in rendering his decision he had committed an oversight in ignoring all reference to the treaty of 1796 between the United States and Great Britain, which was still in full force as between the latter and the Confederate States, the Judge suspended the operation of the decision until Saturday last, when he heard Mr. Lyons' argument upon that point. At its conclusion he announced that he would consider the points involved, and on Monday should finally dispose of the matter. Accordingly, yesterday Judge Halyburton re affirmed his former decision. The treaty of 1796, he maintained, did not apply to the case before him, and could not, therefore, affect the opinion he had already given.

Upon stating this fact, Mr. Lyons made another effort for his client, and asked that he might be bailed till a writ of error could be filed and he could carry the case before the Confederate States

Supreme Court.

Judge Halyburton replied that there was no such tribunal in existence in the Confederacy, and said that no one was better aware of the fact than Mr. Lyons himself. It was a source of great regret to him that there was not such a body, for if there was he would not then have the entire responsi-

bility resting on his shoulders.

Mr. Ogden was thereupon turned over to Major Thomas G. Peyton, commandant at Camp Lee, and was taken into custody by a guard who was in waiting and carried out to the camp for enrolled conscripts. - Richmond Disputch.

The government of the Confederate States is not -complete without a Supreme Court, but any Conservative who complains of this fact will be at once denounced as a traitor. Let us put our hands on our mouths and our mouths in the dust, and not dare to question the wisdom of our masters. There are Destructives who could prove, if they chose, that all Courts are nuisances, and that the Confederate Constitution makes no provision for a Supreme Court.

Old Mecklenburg has given Gov. Vance the largest vote he has received in any county in the State, and has also given him a larger majority than any other county .- Confederate.

We presume nearly every body voted in "old Mecklenburg." There was no free ballot in the town of Charlotte either for citizens or soldiers. Our readers will perceive from the above the high estimation in which Gov. Vance is held by the foremost secession County in the State.

Dutch Gap, on the James River, across which the federals are said to be cutting a ship canal, is about six miles below Drewry's Bluff. This -canal, therefore, can be of no material aid to the Yankees in reaching Richmond.

HEADQ'ES SD MILITARY DISCRICT, A

DEFT. N. C. AND SO. YIRGINIA, Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 12th, 1864.

GENERAL ORDER.
All persons who are concerned, are notified that premises occupied by the government or government Officials at present, will not be vacated at the end of the rental year, lat October. They are necessary for the public detence.

With reference to the rent for the ensuing year, no en-With reference to the rent for the ensuing year, no encouragement will be given to the attempts at extertion which have been brought to my notice on the part of some property holders, who demand their rents at a most exhorbitant rate to be paid in specie. Dishursing officers in this command, will entertain no proposition of the kind, and when this sort of extortion is attempted to be practised on the government or its officers, the case will be reported to the Commanding General, who will exercise his authority in the premises. authority in the premises. Major (teneral.

Major & A. A. Gen. Comment on the above is unnecessary.

SENSIBLE ALL ROUND.—Gen. Rufus Barringer bas wisely published in the Raleigh Standard—where, if anywhere, the deserters will see it,—an earnest call upon all absentees from his brigade of N. C. cavalry, to return promptly to their posts. He

"No pardon can be promised deserters. But it is believed that many have been misled by the unfortunate teachings of others. In such cases (no special aggravation appearing) they may be saved by a prompt return to duty. It arrested, they can-not but expect the death penalty, so recently inflicted on two of their command in this Brigade."

The Standard, with good sense equal to the General's, has the following:
"We call attention to General Orders No. 22, by Brigadier General Barringer, in relation to absentees from his Brigade. We trust this appeal will have its effect. Nothing will justify a soldier in deserting his colors. Many of the deserters are veterans, who are needed in Virginia and Georgia. Peace can never be obtained by desertion, but on the contrary, the war is prolonged by it and the per-

sonal honor of the soldier is tarnished." Capital! This will bring them in, we hope Several have already, since the result of the ele has been known, voluntarily surrendered to Col. Draughon, in this place. If they have come in in like proportion throughout the State, there is pro-bably a pretty good sized Regiment already added to the regular army and subtracted from the woods

Brigade. - Fay. Observer. The Observer attempts to produce the impression that Gen. Barringer published his appeal to deserters in no paper but the Standard, when the Observer knows that the same appeal was published in all the daily papers of this City. We say this, not with the hope that the Observer will do us justice, but for the information of those who might otherwise be misled by that paper.

The Observer and other Destructive journals have been dilating a good deal of late on the allegation made by them, that all the deserters voted for Holden for Governor; and we understand the Chief Magistrate of the State himself, declared to a gaping crowd a few days since, on the streets of this City. that one hundred deserters voted for us at one precinct, or in one County! We do not know how this is, nor do we care, but we know two things, and we will state them. First, if deserters preferred us to Gov. Vance, they had no foundation for such preference so far as the crime of descrtion is concerned, for we have uniformly discountenanced desertion, and urged deserters to return to their colors; and secondly, if there were hundreds of deserters, o: any deserters in this State who attempted to vote, or who did vote, it is the fault of Gev. Vance, and not our fault. He has been armed for a year past with the amplest power to arrest deserters and return them to their regiments, and yet we are told the State is swarming with them, and that neither life nor property is safe. What are his militia and home guard officers doing? What is he doing that the laws of the country against desertion are not enforced? Formerly, when no election was pending, he issued proclamation after proclamation warning deserters to come in, and urging his officers to be active and vigilant in arresting them; but we have had no proclamations on this subject for months past, and no urgent orders, so far as we know, to militia and home guard officers to do their "Hamlet.-Do you see yonder cloud, that's duty. Was the Governor afraid that if he repeated these proclamations, and spurred his subordinates to unusual activity, he would lose votes families to which deserters belong, and fret and offend some of his subordinates, and thus lose their votes? We now call upon him, as the election is over, to do his duty. If our brave boys who have never deserted, but who are still patiently struggling with the enemy, are to "fight until bell freezes over," it is highly proper and highly just that every deserter, and every skulker in shade office, and every able-bodied Destructive who voted for Gov. Vance. should be forced to the front, there to suffer and struggle also, at least until a thin scum shall begin to form on that sea of horrors; and we trust the Governor will lose no time in informing his militia and home guard officers that he will hold them responsible, and not his late opponent, for any deserters that may hereafter be found in their respective districts. A little more attention to duty, Governor, and a little less gasconading on the streets about your humble opponent. You need not fear us .-We are dead. There will be no resurrection for ns as long as the people remain in bondage and a free ballot is denied them. You are "master of the situation." Your humble opponent beholds you afar off, and is very deeply impressed with your consequence. You can do as you please, Governor. Let not the Numidian lion be disturbed by the noise made by a poor little mouse. It is only nibbling, nibbling; but the net may one day be cut, and Liberty let out. And then, Governor! But

the future will take care of itself. Our readers know that we have uniformly de nounced desertion as a crime, and urged our soldiers to stand by their colors. The following extracts from the files of the Standard, of May and October, 1868, contain our views on the subject :-

STAND BY THE FLAG! - We have appealed here tofore to our brave soldiers to be true to their colors under all circumstances, and not to desert for any cause. If one can remain in the service, and under go its necessary privations, all can. It is exceed. ingly important just now, that the ranks of our regiments in this State should be full. The enemy. foiled at Charleston, is making efforts to penetrate the interior of our State. His eye is on the Rail road at Wilmington or Goldsberough. He must be driven back, and held where he is. Let every soldier who is absent from his post, return, and re turn at once. There is no safety for any one except in the path of duty. We know that the privations of the soldier are-great; but those who are in for the war should remember that the hope of the country is centred in the army, and that these privations patiently and cheerfully endured, well shed additional honor on those who shall submit to them to the end. We cannot tell whether the end is near or remote-no one can tell, but the true soldier feels that duty must be performed, and that peace cannot be secured by absence from the ranks. Stand by the flag, boys! Never soil your good names by

deserting it -Standard, May 1st, 1966. DESCRIERS CAUGHT .- Two companies of the Home Guard of this County, Captains High and Finch commanding, left here on Thursday last for the northern part of Wake, to look for deserters and recusant conscripts. They captured two, two voluntarily reported themselves, and one was killed.— We have not heard all the particulars as to the killing, but learn that a deserter named Ray was caught. tied, cut the rope, and was shot in attempting to

escape. This movement will have a good effect. We learn that deserters in a number of localities are committing depredations, killing stock, breaking open stores, houses, &c. We are satisfied that there are more desertions in other States than in this, but this fact does not justify indifference to its evil tendencies in our midst. There are many deserters, however, and recusant conscripts, who may be in duced to come is by kind treatment. Let such be dealt with mildly but firmly. Let life be taken only in the last resort. We can confidently assure all deserters and recusant conscripts, and their families, that if they will come in and report themselves to Gov. Vance, he will do all in his power to protect them from punishment when they return to their regiments.—Standard, Oct. 7th, 1863.

N. C. OFFICERS AT FORT DELAWARE.-H. C. Wheeler, 2d N. C. Bat.; R. S. Mitchell, 2d Lieut., Co. G, 22d N. C.; Capt. J. McLand Turner, 7th N. C.; E. W. Dorsey, 2d Lieut. 11th N. C.; Wiler. 2d Lieut 87th N. C.; D. A. Coon, 1st Lieut, 11th N. C.; A. A. Cathey, 1st Lieut, WAR NEWS.

From Mobile. Mobile, Aug. 17 .- Major General Frank Gardner ssumed command of the District of the Gulf to-

day. The people are pleased with him. Yesterday evening the enemy landed at Montrose in five launches. Our cavalry fired on them and killed two and wounded several. The enemy retired last night.

Major Carroll, agent of exchange, returned from the Federal fleet after sending off letters and packages to Dauphin island prisoners. Hopes are en-A force of the enemy from Pensacola, estimated

at two thousand, crossed the Perdido river yesterday, advancing towards Mobile bay.

All quiet in the bay, The Ports of Mobile Bay.

The mystery of the surrender of Fort Gaines is not yet explained. Some persons ask why did not Gen. Page remain at the fort and prevent its surrender? Military authorities say he did not because Fort Morgan which he commanded in per-son, was a more important defence than Gaines— the latter being of so little value as a protection to Mobile that the wonder now is that it was ever built. Fort Morgan is only balf a mile from the channel, while Fort Gaines is three miles from itthe two forts being three and a half miles apart.
Uneasy because of the appearance of things at Fort Gaines, and unable to get answer to his sig nals, General Page went over to it in an open boat not without peril, and was forced to return to his own fort during the night. The orders he left have already been stated. They were not obeyed; and at half post 9 o'clock next day; to his great sur-prise, the Yankee flag was hoisted over Fort Gaines. -Richmond Dispatch.

From Petersburg.

Petersburg, Aug. 18 .- About two o'clock this morning our batteries along the whole lines in front of this place opened fire on the enemy. The enemy replied feebly, the firing being kept up for an hour and a half, when all subsided into the usual quiet. On our side no essualties reported. The enemy's cavalry are making some demonstration on our right this morning.

[SECOND DISPATCH ]
PETERSBURG, Ang 18.—A force from the 5th corps
of the enemy, assisted by cavairy, broke through our cavalry lines on our right this morning and succeeded in reaching the Weldon Ruilroad just above the six mile Station, tearing up a part of the rail road, some say as much as two miles. H. S. Walker's Virginia and Davis' Mississippi brigades coming upon the raiders a sharp fight ensued, the result of which is not fully ascertained. One hun dred and fifty eight prisoners, including eight offi cers, captured in the fight, have arrived here. The enemy were in full retreat by latest advices. Prisoners say the object was to draw troops from our front, in order, if possible, to charge our works and break the railroad.

. [THIRD DISPATCH ] Petersburg, Aug. 18 .- The enemy's force engaged o day consists of three brigades of the 5th corps. with ten sections of artillery, and a force of cavalry commanded by Gen. Warren. The enemy engaged our cavalry about nine o'clock about four miles southwest of town, driving them in some four miles, when our infantry came into action at two o'clock, driving the enemy back some three quar-ters of a mile. Night ended the engagement, with the enemy holding the Weldon railroad at a point about three miles below the city. A force of the enemy's cavalry are reported and believed to have gone to raid in the direction of Southside railroad. The enemy's loss to-day unascertained. Ours not heavy. Among the wounded are Colonels Lyle of Virginia and Blair of Mississippi. About two hundred prisoners were captured.

press of S "This occupation of one of our main lines of communication with the South was, of course, not to be permitted without an effort to dislodge the enemy. Accordingly, all arrangements having been completed, Gen. A. P. Hill, commanding Mahone's and Heth's divisions, attacked them on Friday be tween the hours of three and four o'clock. Gen. Mahone commanded the troops to the left of the railroad, and Gen. Heth those to the right. The attack was opened by Mahone, and was speedily responded to by Heth on the right, and the battle

raged furiously.
On the right, Gen. Heth, with the gallant brigades of his divisious-Davis', Walker's and Archer' -struck the enemy's picket line in the corn field a short distance beyond Davis' residence. These were quickly forced back upon the first line of breast-works, held by a fermidable force. With a cheer the Confederate troops bounded forward and swept over the obstruction, pressing the Yankees back with severe loss into their second line, and charging onward forced them thence with an equal ceremony. Beaten from their works and defeated in every effort to retain them, the Yankees retreated to their main line of entrenchments, into which they had been driven on the previous evening. This line having been greatly strengthened. proved too strong to be stormed, and our troops were checked in the face of the slaughter which threatened a further advance.

In the meantime, Gen. Mahone, with Clingman's, Colquitt's and his own former brigade, had struck the right of the Yankee lines and captured eight hundred prisoners. Pressing torward with his usual energy, he drove the enemy before him, successfully charging them wherever they made a stand. Finding them strongly entrenched, however, in the thick woods opposite Davis' farm, it was determined to dislodge them by a flank movement Clingman's and Mahone's old brigade engaged them in front, while by a circustons route Colquitt's (Georgia) brigade was thrown on their flank. The movement proved a brilliant success, and caused

scarcely any loss to our troops.

Colquitt's men were upon the Yankees almost before they were aware of such close proximity of the
rebels, and surrender or fighting under fearful disadvantage was the alternative. Orawford's crack division, Warren's (5th) corps, here fell a hely-less victim to rebel strategy, and the greater part of two brigades -numbering over two thousand memturcw down their a ms and surrendered. The prisoners were quickly placed under goard and see to the rear, where they were formed into line and march to Gen. Hill's beadquarters.

The battle still progressed successfully until the enemy was driven back to the position from wheels he advanced in the morning. At dark our line were close up to his works, and occasional volleys of musketry showed still farther fighting.

Among the prisoners taken, is Brig. Gen. Hays, of Massachusetts, several Colonels and their field officers of less grade. Gen. Hays was brought into the town last night. We regret to state, however, that General Cling-

man was pain fully, though not seriously, wounder The battle for the possession of the railroad will probably be resumed this morning, and it is believed the enemy will not only be dislodged, but disas trously defeated. This expedition will turn out it the end, to be the greatest disaster that has yet happened to Grant in this department.

It is also stated that several hundred more priso ners have been taken, thus running the numbe above 3,000."

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Aug. 18.—Between five and six this evening heavy cannonading was heard east by south of the city in the direction of the battlefield of Tues day, distant upparently ten or twelve miles. Cause not known.

On Tuesday last a fight occurred on the north side of the James near Fussel's mills, between the Darbytown and Charles City roads. The enemy, in a furious charge, succeeded in breaking through Wright's brigade, but was speedily driven back, with terrible slaughter, by Lane's North Carolina brigade, and some of Anderson's and Benning's Georgians. That portion of the enemy who held the works to our left were charged by one hundred and fifty of our men, driven back, and thus our original lines were re-established. In this charge we captured six hundred prisoners, a stand of colors and several hundred fine sams. Prisoners report that the Yankee General Ferrero, dancing maste

and commander of negro troops, was killed.

The enemy's force on this side of the river is said to be composed of the Tenth and Second corps, with a large body of cavalry.

Officers who were engaged in the fight on Tues-

day represents that the slaughter of Yankees exceeded that of the 30th of July in front of Peters | minister like a tame parrot which has been true burg. Indeed, they received such a severe punish its lesson and will not go beyond it.—Disputch. | Aug. 22, 1864.

ment that they have been contented to remain com-

paratively quiet ever since. The report that Brigadier Chambliss was killed in the fight of Tuesday is confirmed. His dead bedy was sent into our lines by the onemy on Wednesday under dag of truce. Capt. W. Rox Mason, Jr., of General Pields staff, is badly wounded and a prisoner. He has been sent to Fortress Monroe. Col. Oates, of Georgia, (Fields' division,) and Liout. Col. Carmichael, of the 28th Georgia regiment, were also badly wounded in Tuesday's battle.

Lient Lewis, of the 18th North-Carolina regiment,
Lane's brigade, was killed.

The energy has possession of Newmarket or Jennings' Hill, at the intersection of the Newmarket and Long Bridge reads, and occupies a line of en-trenchments extending from Riddle's shop to Wil-lis' Church, nearly parallel to the Quaker road.— His right has been driven across White Oak Swamp, which is tributary of the Chickshowing. The Yankees have advanced up as far as the drill room, on John Gathfight's place at Newmarket. On Tuesday they burnt Cornelius Crew's house, on Malvern

The enemy also occupied Signal Hill, two and a half miles below Chaffin's Bluff. They were dislodged by our gunboats, and the signal station re-covered.

Death of Gen. Chambliss. The Enquirer says: This gallant officer fell in the engagement near Fussel's mill, on Tuesday, while endeavoring to re-establish his skirmish line. It had been his avowed determination, from the beginning of the war, never under any circumstances, to surrender to the enemy. On this pinfortunate occasion, he had pushed gallantly for-ward, while the enemy's infantry in heavy force, were ravancing through a thick wood, dense with undergrowth, and, before he could extricate himself, they were upon his flank. An entire company suddenly oppeared within a few paces of him, and with leveled musicets, demanded his surrender. He wheeled his horse and dashed off. But, as he did so, they poured a votley upon him. He fell, pierced through the body in six or seven places, and his horse, unburt, rushed on without him into our lines. The enemy coming up and finding him dead, commenced digging his grave by the readside, when Gen. Gregg, commanding the 2d division of Sheridan's cavalry, rode up, and re-cognizing in the body of Gen. Chambliss the familiar form of a fellow cadet at West Point, ordered him to be taken to the rear, carefully placed within hoarus, and enveloped in an oil cloth and a blanket, and buried in a spot which he caused to be

Capt. Jos. K Nash, his Adjutant General, subsequently recovered his body under flag of truce from Gen. Gregg, who exhibited great kindness for the deceased, returning some sleeve buttons and a testament taken from the dead body to be transmitted

to bis family. From the Valley. We have information from Early's army as late as Sunday last. Our forces had been in line of battle for two days, but the Yankees, so far from manifesting a disposition to make an attack, appeared to be withdrawing from our immediate front. There is no foundation for the rumor that a battle took place on Saturday, in which the enemy were repulsed with considerable loss .- Dupatch.

From Charleston. CHARLESTON, Aug. 20 .- An official-dispatch from Gen J. M. Jackson, dated Lake City, 19th, to Gen. Jones, received late last night, says Capt. Dickerson and his company engaged the enemy's cavalry 842 strong, at Gainesville yesterday, dompletely routing them. He captured 150 prisoners, one piece of artillery, besides capturing 500 stolen negroes—amongst the prisoners a Captain and two Lieutenants and a Surgeon. The whole command would have been captured if Captain Dickerson's horses had not been worn out. The enemy were scattered and pursued 14 miles. The enemy's infantry consisted of four colored regiments. Col. McCormick is in pursuit with some additional forces.

Later from the North. Petersburg, Aug. 18.—The Herald of the 16th has been received. The leading editorial says we are satisfied that in, casting about for those great under currents of public opinion which always in-dicate the drift of political opinion, we were never nearer the mark than in our advocacy of special Commissioners from Washington in behalf of an armistice and a Convention of all the States to con-

sider the ways and means of peace. The Herald calls upon the merchant princes. manufacturers, financiers, tradesmen, working men. of all professions and all pursuits, regardless of party notions and party leaders, to proceed at once to the work of bringing together a grand indepen-dent citizens meeting in Union Square, for the express object of appointing a Committee of five hundred representatives of citizens to wait upon Lincoln in behalf of a commission to Richmond, with liberal overtures for an armistice and Convention of all the States, in order to see if this dreadful war cannot be ended satisfactorily by a treaty of Peace. It heads another article is war to be

eterna! ?" The Herald says in its "situation" article that Butier is cutting a canal across Dutch Gap, a distance of about half a mile, and when completed will save a distance of about seven miles, and will enable the Federals to avoid obstructions in James river. The enemy are bringing a heavy fire to bear upon our working parties, but the work goes

Advices from Sherman's Headquarters, confirm accounts of the flank movement to the west of Atlants and says his right now rests at East Point, thes cutting the Rebel communication with Montgouvery and West Point. Averill has been promoted to be a Major General since the Moorefield Sight.

Mobile, Aug. 19:-A. special dispatch to the Advertiser and Register from Senatobia, of the 17th, says the Concago Times of the 12th and Memphis papers of the 18th have been received. The Editor of the Zimes congratulates his readers

that one week has passed without serious disaster to the Federal arms. The rebels are increasing in Kentucky. One thousand persons, inc. thy women and children were recently banished from the State by Burbridge.

It is reported that 2,500 Confederates, under Adam Johnson, in Union and adjoining counties, are preparing to attack Mount Vernon. Burbridge says Kentucky is disloyal and ready for an outbreak at any moment. Lincoln's friends are deserting him rapidly.

Winter Davis made a public prosuciamento denouncing Lincoln in severe language as a usurper of the power of Congress and of disregarding the Constitution. .

Constitution.

Davis is making a call for a Convention to assemble at Baltimore to nominate candidates for President and Viscontinuous Cold in New York 2003.

The Privateer, Tallahassee, Commander Wood, is doing great damagn to the indicate shipping, off the immediate coast of the United States.

Gen. Lee has issued at order, admenishing all absentees from the army without proper authority, and all deserters to esturn is duty forthwith. The order is pervaded with the usual lefty and benignant spirit that characterizes Gen. Lee, and the effect, we hope, will be good. The order will be found in our paper to-day.

The Queen of Great Britain, in her late speech, is made, for the third or fourth time within the last three years, to call this war the "civil war now raging in America." It is not to be supposed that these gratuitous insults emanate from the Queen herself. She is far too great a lady to know or care nersell. She is lar too great a lady to know or care aught about America, or the war raging therein, or the character thereof. They are the work of Lord Russell, and are peculiarly characteristic of the small, spiteful, and better understanding of that contemptible little minister. We regret to observe that the Emperor of the Erench, on a late occasion, thought proper to employ the same terms in speaking of the war—regret it, not from any feeling of respect for that functionary, whose treacherous dealing with the Confederacy in regard to the rams built in the French ports has revealed his true character too fully to leave him any title to reverence on our part—but because we are pained to see the head of the French nation treading in the foot-steps, and repeating the language, of the British

Brig. General Girardey-His Address to his Brigade.

There is something Napoleonic, says the Whig, in making a Captain a Brigadier, even on probation, as in the case of Victor Girardey, whose address on assuming command of Wright's Brigade, we give below. It is the dawn, in our opinion, of a new epoch in the military promotions in our armies, which, if carried out, will give a vim and a dash to our military operations such as has not been wit-nessed since Jackson's Valley campaign. In a war such as we are waging, we want no system like the English have in their army, which keeps a man a Lieutenant until he is a grand-father, but what we want is such an one as developed in Napoleon's army while he was keeping allied Europe at bay—Lannes, Ney, Murat and McDonald.

In our ranks, clothed in rusty grey, there are privates whose natural capacity, education and courage fit them for Major Generals, and yet even on the bloodiest battle-fields, where they have shown the undaunted bravery of Roman veterans, we have yet to see one saluted by his commanding General as captain or even brevet second lieutenant. Let this be done hereafter as a reward for the exhibition of conspicuous gallantry, and it will infuse new spirit into our ranks.

The following is Gen. Girardev's address. It is dated headquarters, Wright's Brigade, August 4th: In obedience to Special Orders, No. 181, Army Headquarters, assigning me for the present to the command of "Wright's Brigade," I hereby assume

I am not altogether unknown to the officers and men of this command. In many hard fought battles, of which the records of the achievements of this brigade will constitute some of the brightest pages in the history of this war, when that history shall have been written, I have had the honor to participate and to be associated with you. You have already won a reputation that has made Wright's Brigade" the pride of the State and attracted the admiration of the army. Your merit has been firmly established. I can only hope to lead you on to further deeds of glory. The noble cause in which you are engaged still requires greater effort, greater exertion. The memory of your heroic dead, sleeping upon the battle fields of Virginia; your noble fathers and mothers, with heir anxious parental voices; your wives and daughters, one and sit, admonish us to resorve that upon the soil of Virginia we will guarantee the redemption of our notice Commonwealth from the tread of our merciless invader.

V. J. B. GIRARDEY. Brigadier General Comd'ng. This premising and gallant young man was kilfed a few days since, in the fight near Richmond.

FROM NORPOLK .- Two Confederate soldiers, recently escaped from Norfolk, bring the latest news from that oppressed city. They represent that there is considerable business being done, and most of the stores are kept by Yankees and negroes, who from every window display the stars and stripes. The place is said to abound in flags, and by these they swear. Provisions and dry goods are plentiful, and prices have advanced considerably. Coffee is quoted at seventy cents, sugar forty cents, bacon thirty cents, butter fifty cents, flour twenty-five dollars per barrel and tobacco two dollars per plug. Boots and shoes are but little higher than before the war. The harbor is well supplied with shipping, and once and a while a gunboat comes in for repairs at the Navy Yard, where a considerable force is employed, though the dry cock has never been repaired.

Religious services are now held in most of the churches, our people and preactiers having been compelled in self defence, to take the oath which they despise, no one being allowed to engage in any trace or occupation who is not a loyal citizen of the best government the world ever saw, but the people are still true as steel to the cause of the South.—

Suepley.
The Provost Marshal is Lieutenant C. B. Whelden. The negroes consider themselves as free, and a great many have left their masters, while others remain at their old homes and work for wages.— The place is full of negroes; who under the benign protection of the government, have left their homes in the surrounding counties, and are allowed to starve. Most of them are in a destitute condition, and go around the camps hunting for scraps of bread and meat which the soldiers have thrown away .-Lynchburg Virginian.

Major General Wade Hampton has been appointed Commander in Chief of all the cavalry connected with the army of Northern Virginia. This is regarded as a most excellent selection .- Wil. Journal.

Our public speakers are richer than the Arabs, who are said to have only a thousand words for one thought.

[Published for information, without charge] HEADQUARTERS, RESERVE, N. C. Raleigh, Aug. 19, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 6.

1. General Orders No. 8, paragraphs III., IV. and V., Headquarters Reserve N. C., current seties, are hereby revoked. IL All Exemptions of persons within the Reserve

ages, will be granted under general instructions from the Bureau of Conscription, without reference to the Lieutenant General Commanding Reserve. III. Application for Detail of persons within the Reserve ages will not be received by the Local Enrolling Officers, until after the organization of the company from the county in which the applicant resides shall have been effected. They will then be carefully investigated, and acted upon in conformity with the provisions of Circulars No. 3. 8 and 29, Bureau of Conscription, current series, except as hereinafter prescribed : First, In cases of approval by the District Enrolling Officer, a furough for sixty days will not be granted, when the party would, within that time, become eighteen years old. Secondly, In cases of disapproval or the District Enrolling Officer, if the party be between torty five and fifty years old, he will be forthwith assigned by the Enrolling Officer to the company of Senior Reserves from the county in which h resides; if between the ages of seventeen and eighteen years, he will be sent to Camp of Instruction for assignment by the Commandant of Conscripts, according to county and congressional district. Thirdly, All applications herein referred to, required by the Circulars from the Bareau of Conscription to be forwarded, will be transmitted. through the commandant of Conscripts, to this office for final action, instead of to the Superintendent of the Bureau at Richmond.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Holmes. JOHN W. HINSDALE.

The Wilmington Journal, Fayetteville Observer, Asheville News, Charlotte Democrat and Winsten Sentinel copy seven times.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY N. VA., ?

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 54.

All nervon. All persons connected with this army who are absent without proper authority, are enjoined to return to their respective commands without delay.

This order is intended to embrace those who have remained absent beyond the time limited for their return, or after the cause of their absence has ceased. All such persons are admonished that every day they remain away from their posts, adds to the dangers and labors of their comrades, while it increases their own resposibility to the laws they are violating.
The Commanding General deems it only neces-

sary to remind those who have erred through thoughtlessness or negligence, of the shame and disgrace they will bring upon themselves and their families, if they shrink from the manful discharge of duty in the hour of their country's need, and leave their homes to be defended and their independence to be secured by the unaided courage of

To those whose absence has been prolonged until they have incurred the guilt of desertion, he can only say that a prompt and voluntary return to duty alone can palliate their offence, and entitle them to expect any clemency.

If arrested and brought back, justice to the

faithful and true, as well as the interests and safety of the country requires that they shall suffer the extreme penalty of the law. R. E. LEE, Gen. (Signed)

OFFICIAL:
J. O. McRAR, A. A. Gen.

A few days after General Hood assumed the command of the Army of Tennessee, he with his staff, visited all the hospitals at Atlante, and the result of his strict inspection was a return of fifteen hundred men to the front.

A Good Work.—General Bragg, in his visit to the Southwest, took one step which will ever deserve the praise of all. We allude to the fact that he inaugurated the policy of sending to the front the thousands of detailed men, post officials, contractors, purchasing agents, and other parties who have long been filling easy, safe and remunerative positions. The number of these was legion, and thousands of them have been driven from their bomb-proofs and sent to the free. In the experience, the step and thousands of them have been driven from their bounds pruofs and sent to the front. In the emergency, the step was a praiseworthy one, and her taking it. General Bragg deserves, and will receive, the thanks of the srmy and the people.—Augusta (Georgia) Santinst.

RALEIGH MARKET.

BT W. C. UPORURCE, GROCER. RALEIGH, Aug. 22, 1864. APPLES-Green BACON-Hog round BEESWAX BUTTER CANDLES -Tallow Wax, by the box CORN -Per barrel, very source CHICKENS @ 4 COFFEE DUCKS EGGS FLOUR-Family @ 175 FODDER-Per hundred FRATHERS FLAXSEED HIDES -Dev @ 2 50 @ 8 @ 5 75 HAY-Per hundred SYRUP MEAL OATS-Per bundred Cleared, per bushe POTATOES - Irish PhAS -Orwand White Table Bacs RVE @ 45 SUGAR-Brown, TALLOW Coffee, WHEAT VIRGINIA SALT, & bushel,

Payetteville Market. Aug. 18, 1864. BACON—\$4 per pound. Pork \$2 50. Lard \$4. BEEF—\$1 to \$1 50 per pound retail. BEESWAX—\$3 per pound. COFFEE \$12.58 to \$6 per pound.
COTTON \$1.50 to \$1.75 per pound.
COFFEE \$12.58 to \$15 per pound.
COTTON YARN \$20 to \$20 per bound.
COPPER AS Regul \$5.50 per bounds. COPPERAS - Retail \$5. DRIED FRUIT-\$1 to \$1 50 per pound. EGGS - \$2 per dozen.

EXTR 4CT LOG WOOD - 26 to \$9 per pound.

FLOUR—Superfine \$150. Family \$160.

FLAXSEED - \$3 to \$10 per bushel.

FOR AGE - Folder \$10; Hay \$6; Shucks \$12 50 per

100 pounds.

APPLES - Green \$4 to \$5 per buskel.

GRAIN - Corn \$20 to \$22 50; Wheat \$25 to \$30; Bye
\$20; Oats \$10; Peas \$18.

HIDES - Green \$2 50 to \$3; dry \$5 to \$6;

IRON - Swedes \$3 to \$3 50;

LEATHER - Upper \$17; Sole \$15.

LIQUORS - Corn Whiskey \$46 to \$50; Apple Brandy
\$50 to \$30; Apple Brandy

\$50 per gallon.
MOLASSES—Country made, \$30 to \$35. SODA-\$5, retail. NAILS-\$7 to \$4 per pound. ONIONS-\$20 per bushel. POTATOES-Irish \$5 to \$6; Sweet \$5 to \$6 per bushel.

PUTATUES -Irish \$5 to \$6; Sweet \$5 to \$6 per bushel.
RICE-60 cents by cask.
RICE-60 cents by cask.
SUGAR-\$9 per bbl.; retail \$9 to \$10. a
SOAP-Family Bar \$9 per pound, Toilet \$5.
SPIRITS TURPENTINE -\$4 per gallon.
SHEETINGS-Fayetteville 4-4 Sheetings, \$1 40 to \$5.
SALT-\$30 to \$35 per bushel.
TALLOW-\$3 to \$3 50.

E. L. PEMBERTON.

Wilmington Market, August 18, 1864. APPLES—Green, \$16 to \$20 per bushel.

BEEF CATTLE—Are brought to market sparingly, and sold on the hoof at \$2 25 to \$2 75 per pound for nett meat, as in quality.

BACON—Scarcely any coming in, and the market is poorly supplied. We quale from carts at \$4 50 per pound fou hog round.

BEPSWAX—\$3 to \$3 50 per pound.

HITTER—\$7 to \$3 per pound.

BETSWAX - 53 to \$8 per pound.
BUTTER-\$7 to \$8 per pound.
COTTON - The market has ruled quiet for the week, and
no transactions of consequence have taken place. We
quote at \$4 50 for uncompressed, and \$1 75 per pound for

CORN MEAL—Sells in the small way from the granaries at \$25 per bushel.

COPPERAS—Retails at \$3 to \$4 per pound.

EGGS—Sell from carts at \$5 50 to \$1 per dozen.

FLOUR—Is in limited demand, and we quote only small sales from store during the week at \$150 to \$160 per barrel

for superline FORAGE—Fedder \$16 to 15; and Shucks \$10 to \$12

FORAGE—Fedder \$16 to 15; and Shucks \$10 to \$12 per 100 pounds.

HIDES—Green \$2, and dry \$4 50 to \$5 per pound.

LEATHER—Sole \$20, and upper \$25 per pound.

LARD—\$4 50 to \$5 per pound.

NAILS—By the keg, \$2 25 per pound.

PEAS—Sell from store at \$25 per bushel.

PEAS—Sell from store at \$25 per bushel.

POTATOES—trish \$15 to \$18; and Sweet \$30 per POULTRY-Chickens \$3 to \$5; and grown fowls \$7 to

\$2 each.
RICE—Clean 60 cents per pound by the cask.
SALT—Sales of Sound made from store during the Week at \$35 per bushel.

SUGAR—Brown \$7 per pound.

SHEETING—Favetteville factory, \$2 75 to \$3 per yard.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Nominal, at \$5 to \$3 per

gollon. SYPUP-\$25 to \$30 per gallon. TALLOW-\$2 to 8 50 per pound.
YARY-By the bale, \$20 to \$32 50 per bunch.
WOOD-Sells by the boat load at \$29 to \$25 for pine and ash, and \$30 to \$40 per cord for oak.

MONEY MARKET. NONEY MARKET.

No change of consequence in this market during the past week and no suces worthy of report in stocks or bonds. Brokers are buying at the following quotations:

Confederate Bonds, 1833, \$98; do. 1877, \$:18; do. 1881,

\$115.

Four per cent Certificates \$60.
7 50 Notes \$70.
Gold \$19; Silver 12; Sterling bill. \$18 for one.
Bank Notes, North-Carolina \$2; Georgia \$4 50; Virginia and South-Carolina \$1 50 for one.
N. C. Treasure Notes \$1 10.

OBITUARY NOTICE.

In Memoriam -Killed, in the engagement near White's Tavern, Virginia, the 16th instant, Captain (18020g Perri-GREW Bayan, of the 2d regiment N. C. Cavairy, aged 22 years, 10 months, and 7 days.

He fell in defence of his country, for freedom and inde-

pendence; his life was nobly sacrificed upon the altar of liberty. We mourn our loss.

Captain Bryan was the son of Hon. John H. Bryan, of this City. He was a distinguished graduate of the University of North-Carolina in the year 1580, and from that versity of North-Carolina in the year 1860, and from that period to his entrance into the army, (early in 1881,) be held the position of Tutor at the University. Obeying the first call of his country, he entered the 2d cavalry regiment as 2d Lieutenant. Shortly thereafter, he was promoted to the first Lieutenancy, and as such, was severely wounded in the head and captured at Epperaville, Va., June 21st, 1863. Only a short time since he returned from prison. He was a member of the Episcopal Church, and showed his devotion to God by his pure and examplary life. Intellectual, amisbie and kind, he was an ornament to cociety, loved and respected by his associates. Patriotic, generous, ambitious, he made a brave and dashing officer. Alas! he has been laid beneath the sod, where rest many of his companions, and I am left to mourn a comrade's loss. "God'e will be done."

Raleigh, N. C., Aug. 19, 1884.

TOLEN FROM ME, ON THE 20TH OF
July isst, a negro boy named J1M, who was bound to
me at Chatham February Court, 1880. He was carried off
by his mother, Mary Ann Bass, and her husband, John
Bass. She has been living near Flat River, Orange County. The last I heard of them they were making their way
back to that locality. I will give fifty dollars for Jim, or
his continement in Jail so that I get him again; and fifty
dollars more for the apprehension and delivery of the said
Mary Ann and John Bass, or twenty-five dollars for either
of them. John Bass sometimes calls himself John Evans.
His wife is budly cross-eyed. Any information will be
thankfully received. My Pustoffice is Grove, Chatham.

Aug. 22, 1864.

OFFER FOR SALE A BEAUTIFULLY
SITUATED FOUR ACRE LOT, about 1/2 miles
west of Raieigh, for the Haywood road. It has on it a
comfortable cabin, an excellent well of water, a productive garden, and some two or three hundred of the finest young fruit trees cultivated in the South. For particulars, apply to S. K. JONES.

Standard Office, July 18, 1864. MRS. MILLER CONTINUES TO ACCOM-